

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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四月

正英港

單一號

ANNUAL

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS .....  
Sterling ..... \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... \$14,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:  
E. Shillito, Esq.—Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Grifon—Deputy Chairman.  
R. T. Barrett, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.  
G. Friesland, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W.  
G. S. Gubbay, Esq. Slade.  
W. Helms, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.  
C. R. Lenmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. P. M. SMITH.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—W. ADAMS CHAM.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 1 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 1 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 1 per Cent. per Annum.  
J. P. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [20]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:  
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.  
LONDON OFFICE:  
THREADDYREEL HOUSE, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.  
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES' BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 12 months' 1 per cent. per annum.  
6 months' 1 per cent.  
3 months' 1 per cent.  
1 month' 1 per cent.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.  
W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [21]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,525,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 1 per cent.  
6 months' 1 per cent.  
3 months' 1 per cent.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [22]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MEATSOHAPPJ. (Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £145,000,000 (£3,750,000  
RESERVE FUND £1,575,284.84  
(about £479,400).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.  
Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samtang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabade (Acheen), Bandjermasin.  
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SIETHE BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Accounts 1 per cent. per annum on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 1 per cent.  
6 months 1 per cent.  
3 months 1 per cent.  
1 month 1 per cent.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 25th July 1908. [23]

## Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... YEN 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TO TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHWANG, DALIN, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTONG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, LOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposit:  
For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% " " 3% "

TAKHO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 1 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. P. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1908. [25]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, 50. Taels, to

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI:  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peiping, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Schuhdruckerei (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

Bischofswerder Berlin

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Wachauer & Co.

Mandelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschid & Sohne

Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stern

M. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

S. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank

Muenchen

4. LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

obtained on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business is transacted

A. KOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1907. [26]

## Intimations.

CHRISTMAS

WEEK!

CHRISTMAS

WEEK!!

Remember there is such a place in TOWN, by name THE SAVOY, where you can obtain your Christmas Outfit at Cost Price.

Do not ponder over the outfit.

Call and see with your own eyes

and you will be satisfied.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1908. [27]

## MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar  
at pupil's residence.

Evening engagement for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,

Old Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [28]

## Mails.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PORT	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KÖBE & YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. Powell	About 16th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
DEVARNA	Capt. W. Hayward, R.M.R.	About 21st Jan.	Freight and Passage.
DELHI	Capt. J. P. Andrews, R.M.R.	Noon	See Special
		3rd Jan.	Advertisement.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [29]

## Intimations.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR ONE MONTH OF OUR

## SUPERB STOCK OF SUITINGS

at the following Exceptional Prices For Cash.

## SCOTCH and CHEVIOT TWEED SUITS.

ANGOLAS, CASHMERE and LLAMAS,  
at \$35, \$38, \$40 and \$45.

BLUE and BLACK SERGES, VICUNAS, &c,  
at \$35, \$38 and \$40.

Cashmere Trousers	... \$12.00	\$14.00	\$16.00
Fancy Vests	... 7.50	8.50	10.00
Overcoats	... 35.00	40.00	
Dress Suits, Silk lined	... 75.00	85.00	
Dress Dinner Suits, Silk lined	... 70.00	80.00	

NOTE:—All above Materials are quite NEW and of the very best quality and Latest Patterns.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1908. [30]

## Hotels.

## HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Bath, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers.



## Intimation.

# Powell's ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ARE  
NOW SHOWING  
the latest production  
in British  
**CARPETS**  
in the  
most exclusive  
designs & colourings.

Jute Art Squares  
for Bedrooms,  
from \$9.50.

Kensington Art  
Squares,  
in 3 sizes,  
from \$18.75.

Kidderminster  
Squares,  
all wool,  
Special Thick  
Quality,

3 by 4 yds. .... \$37.50  
3 by 4 yds. .... \$50.00  
4 by 5 yds. .... \$65.00

A Large Variety of  
Velvet Pile  
Squares,  
from 9ft. by 6ft.  
to 15ft. by 18ft.,  
from \$35 to \$200.

Seamless Axminster  
Squares,  
in Artistic Designs,  
8 by 3 yds. 8 by 3 yds.  
3 by 4 yds. 3 by 4 yds.  
4 by 5 yds. 5 by 6 yds.  
from \$50 to \$275.

Hearthrugs  
to match.

**POWELL'S**  
Carpet Department,  
First Floor  
**ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.**

## Intimation.

THE CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG, AMOY AND MANILA.

AS a special inducement to intending Visitors to the Philippine Carnival, we are offering a reduced fare of \$60 for passage to Manila and return by our S.S. "ZAFIRO" sailing SATURDAY, the 30th Jan.

Tickets issued at this reduced rate will be available for return by either the S.S. "ZAFIRO" leaving Manila on 7th February or the S.S. "RUBI" leaving Manila on 13th February.

Hongkong, 11th Jan., 1900. [77]

## CHINESE HIGH ART BAZAAR

AT  
78, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Exhibition of.

CHINESE PAINTINGS,  
EMBROIDERIES,  
OLD CHINA,  
STATUETTES,  
PORCELAIN GOODS,  
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,  
&c., &c., &c.

SHOW OPEN

from  
13th JANUARY, 1900,  
to  
27th JANUARY, 1900.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOURS:  
Daily 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1900. [78]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Store will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1900. [50]

### PHILATELIC NOVELTY suitable for PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.  
Containing:  
All Asiatic Stamps. All Chinese Stamps.  
4,000 for \$8.00. 4,000 for \$4.50  
3,000 " 7.00 " 3,000 " 3.50  
2,000 " 5.00 " 2,000 " 2.50  
700 " 2.00 " 1,000 " 1.50  
300 " 1.00 " 500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES,  
RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND  
RELIEF SCRAPS,  
MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Inspection invited. GRACA & CO.,  
No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.  
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
FURNITURE STORE  
at  
No. 39, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE  
of every description can be made to  
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.

ORDERS personally attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1900. [140]

### CHINESE SOCIAL TRANS- FORMATION.

In the December issue of the *Contemporary Review*, "A Chinese Campbrieman" gives an interesting treatise on "Social Transformation in China," and the attractive and startling problem of the new era commencing in China. That country has till recent date been content to dwell in an arrogant way on her past. Now she has to meet her Occidental rivals and her whom despised neighbour. It was the rude shock of the disastrous war with Japan that commenced the change. China was then really humbled, humbled to an extent she never knew before; for though she was beaten by Europeans over and over again, she was not well prepared, and the engagements were hardly anything like a battle. But not so in the war with Japan: "we had a better fleet, which was then considered very efficient by Europeans, and our army, though of less repute, was well-armed at least; and besides, the Japanese army was then very insignificant. Before the war we thought that the whole power of Europe was built on castles, bat ships, and machines; so we hastened to buy and even to manufacture these things, imagining that we had, nothing more to learn from the West. Had we been winners in the war, our conceit would have been immeasurably increased, and there would have been no hope of our ever inquiring into the Western life, still less of appreciating its value. Happily for us we lost, and the loss opened our eyes. After the prematurely organised *coup d'état* of 1898, and the reaction of 1900 (the Boxer rising), we were left up to the ears in debt. Incapable even of self-defence, and with our very existence daily threatened, we at last humbled ourselves and began to learn in earnest what we might have learnt years before but for our vanity." And the real salvation, he thinks, lies with the people, not with the Government. The Press is doing much to enlighten the people. In the Japanese war people knew nothing of the reasons and little of the events, beyond the fact that they were beaten. Not one in ten thousand could name the Ministers of State or the Governors and Viceroys of the different provinces, much less discuss their actions and characters. To-day, even a schoolboy can give you a fairly accurate account of the late Russo-Japanese War; and a village teacher, who has probably never been outside his native village, talk with enthusiasm about the coming Constitution, the Educational Policy, the change of important officials, etc., etc. Even Viceroys have to admit the power of the Press. In good old times people ill-used had no means of getting redress except that of directly petitioning the Governor or the Viceroy, which as a rule was worse for the petitioner, and often meant his ruin. Nowdays, a farthing stamp will bring a letter before the editor of an influential paper, which will most probably be read by the Viceroy or Governor of the province. The influence of the reviews is different and great. Through them new ideas and theories are transmitted. Unlike the old papers they are extremely well written, and a few of them are of great literary value. The editors of the *Min-pao* (the *People*), the organ of the revolutionary *Ssu Yat-sen*, and the *Sim-min-chung-pao* (the *New People*), the organ of the reformer Kang Yu-Wei, are universally acknowledged to be the two greatest Chinese writers now living. Most of the editors and contributors, moreover, know at least one foreign language, which very visibly influences their writings for the better. Education is also becoming real. To-day, in the schools, however, imperfect they may be, students receive actual instruction—a luxury never known to us before! To teach an apprentice anything more than arithmetic and book-keeping was horribly ridiculous. The idea of educating a man morally, physically and intellectually to make him a good citizen never entered our heads. Learning was only for the official. To-day we send our sons to school mainly for the sake of education." The following serves for an illustration:

Chang Gien, a native of Tung-chow, being a *Ching Yuan* (the Senior Wrangler in the examination for the *Hanlin* or third degree) was entitled to some great Government post, but instead he returned to his native province and there erected a cotton factory. This caused a great scandal in the whole province, and his relations were astonished and disgusted. The affair was the chief topic of talk and gossip for months in the neighbouring towns, and everybody condemned him as being mad and unbecoming his high dignity. But in spite of all he went on with quietude and with sufficient capital he introduced the most up-to-date system of manufacturing cotton goods. After nine years of hard labour he now employs 2,500 hands, and realises in 1905 a net profit of £50,000 sterling. Tung-chow, which ranked among the poorest towns in the province, is now one of the chief industrial centres, and will soon be opened to foreign commerce, not as a "free port," but as a free market. Mr. Chang is now the most influential man in the province, and nobody attempts any enterprise without first obtaining his advice. He is the president of a railway company, of the Association of Printers and Publishers, and of the Chamber of Commerce, all of which are of recent formation. Once the spell is broken, every man is following his example, and what a blessing this is to us!

In bringing his article to a conclusion the writer notes that whilst society shows unmistakable symptoms of progress, the miseries of the general public caused by misadministration are unspeakable. The Government is always short-sighted, always without any definite policy, and always crowded with men who are seeking after their own interest and making the situation worse by their presence. They talk of democratic government, but put

real obstacles in its way daily. They issued a code of commercial laws, but violated them immediately after the publication. They created new industries (such as the factories at Wuchang) and new official posts, which cost millions and brought no profit to anybody. They put an official at the head of a private enterprise, which had every prospect of success, so that the well deserved distrust might drive away the capitalists. In short the abusus and ones follies and crimes committed by the Government render the lives of the lower classes (the workmen, peasants and artisans) miserable beyond description. Finally he asks for time to work out the salvation of the country, and that foreign interference should not come if there should be some trouble. He asks to be let alone so that it may be seen if evolution will not be stronger than conservatism.—*Streit Echo.*

## Consignees.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

S.S. "BENALARIC,"  
FROM MIDDLESEX, ANTWERP,  
"LONDON AND STRAITS."

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to repute.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1900. [175]

## FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

## "ANDALUSIA"

Captain Bloc, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to repute.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 1 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1900. [185]

## Intimation.

## CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others?" Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

## WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Anæmia, Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style mode of treatment have been appealed to in vain. To try it is to trust to it forever after. It cannot disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists everywhere.

6

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [180]

## Intimation.

## DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT  
FRENCH STORE  
(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

## NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of  
The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,  
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,  
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,  
PERNOT BISCUITS  
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1900. [180]

## GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices, 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30/- each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minories, London, E.C. England. [183]

## O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed  
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS  
IN  
VARIOUS COLORS.

## MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN  
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSWEAT-  
INGS, VOLLES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S  
UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast  
Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1900. [17]

Telegrams: "Cyclometer." Telephone: 489.

WE SELL,

HIRE,

and RE-BUILD

## MOTOR

CARS,

BOATS,

## LAUNCHES.

## TYPEWRITERS.

&lt;p

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HIGH-CLASS  
CONFECTIONERY.

We have just unpacked our NEW SEASON'S CONFECTIONERY imported from the leading London, Parisian and American Houses.

## CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

IN FANCY BOXES:  
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE  
WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA  
REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and  
other, in Great Variety.FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY:  
COCOA-NUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY,  
CREME APRICOTS, SUCRE DE LA  
CREME CARAMELS, PEPPERMINT  
LUMPS, MARSHMALLOW BALLS,  
etc., &c.A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS  
AND  
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

If any good had come to the population through the use of this drug, it would have been possible to present a case, which would have made the result of the Commission very different from what they are. At present the results are negative.

BOTH SIDES WERE REPRESENTED, for the Commission heard the record of Chinese gentlemen who had for many years been opium-smokers and who are prominent citizens of the Colony and State, and also the testimony of scientific and medical experts who approached the subject without personal experience of the drug but with minds long trained by constant contact with and keen observation of the effects of the drug on others. In both classes were found the opposing camps of those who decried the use and those who upheld it.

In coming to an analysis of the result of this Commission it is necessary to clear the ground to this extent: There exists what may be called for the want of better terms

A "PERFECTION DISAGREEMENT" with the use of the drug. Thus there is no doubt but that in the minds of most men if they were creating a state or community in which it was possible to eliminate all matters undesirable, opium would not be permitted in their calculations, nor would alcohol, nor tobacco, nor would patent medicines, nor would any of the more exotic and costly foods which are in themselves not natural to the use of man in a perfectly natural and unscientific condition of society. Anything in fact which tended in the slightest degree to upset the ordinary working of human mind and body would be eliminated. But that being done philosophers and practical men would be joined in considering the very pertinent question as to whether man under these conditions would be a happier being than he is at present. In fact whether the use of luxuries even if causing only an infinitesimal amount of harm should be barred or not. We cannot enter into a full consideration of that now, but that would be one of the results arrived at. The second result would be that a good man might be better off under such conditions, is the attainment of them so ideal as to be impracticable in the present state of man's existence.

That second result is again too wide to discuss, but it appears to us that both arise out of this theory of "perfection disagreement." That theory fairly represents the attitude of the anti-opium, anti-alcohol, anti-tobacco, anti-animal food, and all other such sections of the body politic, and we hold it is possible to say we agree with the "perfection disagreement" theory, without in any way traversing the correctness of the view which holds that no case has been made out for the final and immediate suppression of opium.

It seems desirable to state something of this sort in order to clear the way, because we find in the report that Bishop Oldham takes up A STAND OF DISAGREEMENT, with the use of opium, but a strong recognition of the fact that as things stand the taking of sudden and drastic measures is not advisable. The Bishop looks forward to the gradual elimination of a habit he holds "not conducive to the public good," in the sense that no indulgence in pleasures which war with the idealistic state of mankind is good, we may agree with him, but we should probably altogether disagree with him in an estimate of the time required to reach the end he desires. We wish to put the position plainly, because, Bishop Oldham entered upon the work of this Commission holding one of the most trying positions it is possible for a man to hold. He was tacitly understood to be the representative of that party which objects to the use of opium in any but medicinal form. Holding that position it required a man of exceptionally broad-mindedness and unusual commonsense, to discriminate between value of the facts he was expected to elicit and in some cases did elicit and the facts which the inquiry actually did elicit. There need be no hesitation in saying that Bishop Oldham has performed a delicate duty in a manner which must call forth the highest approbation, and if there is one man more than another on the Commission who has, against personal inclinations, endeavoured to bring to bear on the consideration of this question, an unbiased judgment, it may be admitted that man is Bishop Oldham.

In light of the theories above stated we find no need to quarrel with the Bishop's conclusions. He has not been so overwhelmed by the evidence as to allow his conviction of the evil of the popular use of opium to be swamped; rather has that conviction been strengthened in his judgment, but he has recognized that it is impossible to attain abstract perfection at a moment's notice and therefore he is in complete accord with the majority of the findings.

It has been clearly proved by this inquiry that the insignificant

EXCISE USE OF OPIUM either in the Colony or the Federated Malay States is nothing more than the excess which accompanies every practice in this world. Perhaps not so much as that. The evidence is conclusive that excessive smoking, considering the extent of moderate indulgence, is almost non-existent. With this finding of the inquiry a perusal of the evidence agrees. It has been shown certainly that neither in excess or moderation is the habit increasing, and we are not sure had the Commission liked to cut down their margin of absolute safety, that they could not have said it is slightly on the decrease. It is found that the evils connected with the use have not increased. In a word, the Commission, basing its findings on the evidence, has concluded that opium in this part of the world plays no particular part in

THE EVIL INFLUENCES which act for the deterioration of mankind. And it is at this stage that the restricted nature of the Commission's inquiry is brought to light. Had this inquiry been asked to find in addition to what steps should be taken to eradicate the evil arising from the use, the extensive

## DARING ARMED ROBBERY.

## WOMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

As the Chinese New Year approaches, reports of bare-faced robbers reach the Police on every side. Our Canton correspondent chronicles from day to day the doings of pirates, bandits and all the other drudgery of society, which infest the capital of South China, but the nefarious proceedings of these lawless subjects are by no means confined to Canton, as the following story will show. Only the other day, three bold spirits favoured Mme. Flin's dress-making store with their masked-for-visits, and yesterday, an armed robbery of a still more daring character was perpetrated at Sam-Tio. That the depredations of these devil-may-care characters should especially be rife as the China New Year looms ahead need not take anybody's breath away when it is common knowledge that they find their burlap-expeditions a surer and quicker means of replenishing their coffers for the pleasures of the festive season than hard honest toil, and it therefore behoves house-keepers to take extra precautions, if they are at all anxious not to have their establishments broken into and the contents of their wardrobes rifled: Sam-Tio is a place situated on the British side at the mouth of the river Saigon. It appears that at 1 a.m. this morning, four men in a forced entrance into a house at 3, Tsui King village. The house is occupied by a woman and her seven-year-old daughter. The robbers were armed with revolvers and choppers, and one of the robbers, on entering, fired two shots at the woman by way of facilitating their work, which, fortunately, did not take effect. Another of the gang attacked the woman with a chopper, striking her on the crown of the head and arm. The blow rendered the unfortunate victim insensible and had the effect of throwing the child into a great state of alarm. The robbers then ransacked the premises and decamped.

So far, no arrests have been effected.

## LADY LUGARD'S ILLNESS.

## PROGRESS SATISFACTORY.

The following Bulletin was issued to-day:—Lady Lugard's progress continues satisfactory.

"(Sd.), G. P. JORDAN."

## DOFFING THE QUEUE.

## BARBERS BUSY ON THE CHINAMEN OF HONGKOK.

We learn on somewhat reliable authority that many Bangkok Chinese are abolishing the queue of late, says the *Siam Free Press*. Formerly an incident of this kind gave rise to much comment and a Chinese, found bold enough to divest himself of this decoration was regarded as being banned and outlawed from his compatriots. Times have changed, however, and the queue is being done away with to-day as a useless or even a cumbersome appendage, and the doffing of it betokens the revolutionary and progressive ideas which mark the spirit of the age in which we live.

We are told that no less than a dozen Chinese of Bangkok have done away with the queue during this week, and at the present rate the number is likely to swell into considerable figures for the Chinese New Year.

With the doffing of the queue, comes also the change of costume. Chinese who have divested themselves of the tophat are generally taking to the European mode of dress, and in the course of time the question of distinction of real nationality will become a trying puzzle.

On this account some apprehension is

it is taking hold of the minds of the authorities because it is surmised that, by the doffing of the queue, the work of collecting the Poll Tax will be rendered extremely difficult.

It is thought, therefore, that some new system will be devised for this purpose as, heretofore, the queue was the principal sign by which those entrusted with the work of collecting the Poll Tax were guided.

## SAIGON MURDER CASE.

## SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS BY WOUNDED ACTRESS.

December 29 saw light cast on a strange murder case in which the voice of rumour had been busy at Saigon, on its becoming known that an adventurer from France, named Surnom, had killed an engineer, and shot an assassin at an hotel there.

I get at the facts, a reporter of the *Opinion* interviewed the actress at the hospital where she recovered from her wounds. The story she told him was simple enough.

The actress had business relations with Surnom which ended in November, by his threatening her with death who she stoutly refused to join him in starting an objectionable undertaking.

A few days before the murder, he took

the Indian just above the left eye-brow.

Another Indian constable (68) proceeded to his comrade's rescue, when he, too, was rewarded for his trouble by a few well-directed blows.

By some means or other, the dusky guardian of

the law succeeded in placing the man under

control. He was afterwards released on bail

in the sum of \$100, when the case came on

for hearing this morning, the defendant failed

to "show cause" should be taken to eradicate

the evil arising from the use, the extensive

opium traffic for his arrest.

It has also to be added that the complete way in which the references were dealt with reflects the

HIGHEST CREDIT OF THE COMMISSIONERS, who gave their services to Government voluntarily and received no compensation whatever.

When it is realized that this means the devotio-

## ITALY'S WORRIES.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE IN HONGKONG.

A Memorial Service was held yesterday forenoon at St. Joseph's Church in memory of the dead by the recent shocking earthquake in Italy. The Service was conducted by Right Reverend Bishop Pozzoli, assisted by Fathers Spada, Naval, and others, besides the Seminarians.

Amongst those present were Right Reverend Bishop J. Clements and his secretary, Rev. Father Fourquet, representing Mons. Mérat of Canton, Rev. Fathers Robert, Brun, Watson, Brother Christian of St. Joseph's College, and the Reverend Sisters of the Italian Convent. The Italian Consul-General, Comm. Z. Volpicelli, Marquis Cesani-Visconti, Commander H.M.S. *Vigil*, Captain Taylor, representing H.E. the Governor, who regretted he was unable to be present, Commander Grenfell, representing the Commodore, with several Naval Officers, members of the Consular Body, the Italian colony, and several ladies, amongst whom were Mrs. Volpicelli, Bribus, Marti, Berthaud and Blanch. The Officers and sailors of the *Vigil* and the sailors on the *Copra*, who are being sent home, were also present.

The ceremony commenced with Chopin's Funeral March played by the organist of the Cathedral, Mr. O. Baptiste, who, though informed on very short notice, kindly hurried to play in St. Joseph's Church. The whole congregation remained standing, until Bishop Pozzoli asked them to be seated, when he delivered a short sermon of which we give a brief translation.

"It was my intention as well as of my Clergy to celebrate a solemn Requiem Mass for those who perished in our terrible national calamity, but by the Rites of the Church, this could not be done before the 19th of this month, and only yesterday I learned that the greater part of you here present would be leaving to-morrow, so after a consultation with the Italian Consul-General Comm. Z. Volpicelli, and Marquis Cesani-Visconti, commanding the Italian man-of-war, I decided to have a memorial Service in St. Joseph's Church, as the Cathedral is not free at present. What is the meaning of this Service? From the crosses hanging in the Church, you know we are mourning with the deepest grief for the terrible calamity which has befallen our dear countrymen, that our thoughts are oppressed with the sufferings and anguish borne by our people. Our souls are overwhelmed by these thoughts and we feel deeply sad and sorrowful. But in our sorrow we must remember, as Catholics, that those who perished did not perish completely; their souls which are immortal, are still alive, and in our uncertainty of their state, let us pray that we may help and relieve them: this is the second meaning of the Service. Let us pray God, through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, to have mercy upon them, to forgive their faults, and grant them everlasting happiness. A word now for the survivors. Who can describe the desolation and anguish they have suffered? We know that after the great shock, others came that must have struck terror in their soul. We hear that epidemics have broken out. Let us offer a prayer for them, to ask the Almighty to grant them strength and Christian resignation, to provide them with prompt relief and comfort. A word to you, my beloved officers and sailors, who are going home heart-broken in the terrible uncertainty of the doom that has befallen your dear ones. In the name of all, I hope that, after a happy voyage, you may still find your relatives and friends alive but if Providence has disposed otherwise.

## ANCIENT LEARNING REVIVED.

By order of the Ministry of Education at Peking, the Canton Provincial Educational Commission has arranged to establish a college to be styled "The Chuan Ko College," (College of Ancient Learning) following the example of one that has already been opened

in Hupeh under the direction of H.E. Chang Chih-tung. The building of the *Yueh San Shi* Yuen institution has been effected for the proposed college and one hundred and eighty students will be admitted hereto to be educated in ancient learning for the purpose of preserving the good works of the ancient sages.

## SATISFACTORY PRISON SYSTEM.

The new Canton Provincial Judge Wei Ching Tung, who took over the seal of office only recently, has promptly had his attention drawn to the progress of reform effected in the different prisons, and yesterday he proceeded personally to make an inspection of the Nambon and Pao Yu prisons and was satisfied to find the prisons to greatly improved.

## PIRATES ATTACK A SAMPAN.

On the 4th day of this month, a sampan carrying malison her usual route to Chantaburi, when nearing a place called Tai Wong Gao, was held up by seven pirates armed with weapons, who, besides ransacking the sampan, wounded two of the letter-carriers on board. The arrest of the culprits has not yet been effected.

## A COOLIE'S TEMPER.

## ACCUSED OF ASSAULT.

A coolie, who rejoices in the name of Kwong Choo Sang, is a very spirited sort of person. He only discovered this morning that a quick temper was a rather costly affair, when he was arraigned in the Police Court on a charge of assaulting and causing grievous, bodily harm to the Chinese engineer of the s.s. *Tan Hing*. The engineer (Mr. A. J. Lubag) found the son of the oil in a wheelhouse and ordered the Chinaman out. The latter, individual, who was armed with a formidable-looking cargo hook, was alleged to have struck the engineer with the weapon, thereby tearing his nose. The engineer was reached in the Police Court this morning, when the case was adjourned.

## RESCUED AT SEA.

## FRENCH DESTROYER SAVES THREE SIBHALES.

Already reported, three Sibhales were picked up by the French torpedo-boat destroyer *l'Herbier*, and brought on to Singapore. Details of the affair are contained in a report made by the Commander of the *l'Herbier*, Lieutenant Lagremont, to Count de Bouy, the French Consul.

The destroyer left Colombo on December 30, and was pursuing her way leisurely around the southern end of the island of Ceylon when at 10:45 p.m., while about fifteen miles beyond Donda Head, the lookout heard cries for help. The searchlight was swept over the sea, abounding with sharks, and a small native boat was made out, with three Sibhales aboard. The vessel was stopped and they paddled up and were taken aboard.

They informed the officers of the steamer that they left Point de Galle the day before, and had been swept out to sea, being twenty-four hours without food or drink. As they had no sail, they were unable to make their way back to the coast. Their boat was abandoned and they were brought on to Singapore, arriving here on Wednesday, and were placed in the Salvo Home, pending their return to their native land.

The *l'Herbier*, will proceed, for Wilson and is likely to remain in Indo-China until the epidemic is over. The outside world, and quite naturally, the *l'Herbier*, skin diseases, and consumption figures most among all sicknesses.

The *l'Herbier*, will proceed to the disposal of the

Government of Singapore.

PRISON LIFE IN YONKIN.

## FRIGHTFUL FATE AWAITING UNFORTUNATE INMATES.

The prisons in Tonkin are so crowded at

present that one of the local papers

actually open its being no time for an

epidemic to break out among the pris-

oners to make

anyone

## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## YUAN SHIH-KAI'S DOWNFALL.

## INTRIGUING IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 13th January.

On the 27th ult., Yuan Shih-kai recommended the reinstatement of a certain high official, and was reprimanded by the Prince Regent for the suggestion.

Whereupon Yuan Shih-kai endeavoured to induce the Empress Dowager to assume the reins of government in order to save himself from falling out of grace.

The Prince Regent became very much vexed therewith.

Three days later (on the 30th ult.) Yuan Shih-kai despatched a private telegram to Tang Shih-chih, the special ambassador to the United States, using the names of the Grand Councillors in the private message.

The Prince Regent was much annoyed at Yuan's high-handedness.

It is reported that that was one of the reasons which led to the ex-Grand Councillor's downfall.

## CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S INTERVENTION.

## PRINCE REGENT UNRELIEVING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 13th January.

When the Imperial Edict commanding the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai was announced, Chang Chih-tung did his utmost to have it revoked.

The Prince Regent replied that Yuan should consider himself fortunate in being so leniently treated.

## THE AEGEAN STABLE.

## PROPOSED CLEANSING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 13th January.

The Prince Regent has decided, next spring, to weed out of the public service the various high officials in the different provinces, who are filling positions of sinecures.

## YUAN SHIH-KAI'S DEPARTURE.

## A POOR SEND-OFF.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 13th January.

On the 5th inst., when Yuan Shih-kai was leaving Peking, there were at the railway station only Yin Shih, Chiu Ping-kwan and Yang To to see him off.

## SHANGHAI PRESS.

## YUAN SHIH-KAI'S ADHERENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Shanghai, 13th January.

It is alleged that the adherents of Yuan Shih-kai, in Shanghai, influenced the foreign Press (in the Settlement) to the extent that they were made to represent that the dismissal of Yuan Shih-kai was due to the fact of his being Chinese.

## BUNYUHS.

## NO ASSOCIATION WITH HIGH OFFICIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 13th January.

The Prince Regent has commanded the general of the Imperial Guards (Choy To) not to permit eunuchs to interfere with State affairs, nor to associate with high officials.

Choy To is, consequently, keeping a strict watch of all people going in and out of the Palace.

## YUAN SHIH-KAI.

## ALLEGED SYMPATHY WITH THE REFORM PARTY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Tokio, 13th January.

The "Chu Yat San" of Japan, contains an article from alleged revolutionists, in which no and monarchical party claim Yuan Shih-kai as one of their adherents.

## SALVING THE "COMET."

## EXCITING EXPERIENCES OF LIFE-BOAT CREW.

Safe and sound in the quarantine anchorage outside of Singapore harbour, the Anglo-American Oil Company's fine steel-barque *Comet* sides at anchor after a week spent on top of a coral reef at Polo Tujoh (Seven Sisters), near Banks, reports the *Strait Times*.

The *Comet* took a cargo of case oil from San Francisco to Japan, and is the latter country, took on cargo of matting, fans, lacquer work, bamboo ornaments, fishing rods, curios of many sorts and values, and 150 tons of manganese; the last named now lies on top of the reef of decomposed coral which made so gentle a resting place for the *Comet* in the Polo Tujoh group. Most of the cargo was bulky but light, and, when heavy winds, contrary currents and a rough sea, on a pitch dark night, drove the *Comet* on to a reef, as she was headed for the Sunda Straits, the only part of the cargo which was heavy was naturally sacrificed when every effort to get the vessel off, loaded as she was, proved fruitless. The starboard and port sides of the barque present quite a marked contrast as one sail around her, for the port side is stained where the manganese went overboard, while the starboard side is as clean as the vessel's decks, which shine like those of an Atlantic liner.

## NO DAMAGE TO SHIP.

The *Comet* is bound for New York, but when she was pulled off the reef by the Tanjong Pagar Dock's tug, *Varuna*, on the second day after the Singapore craft made her first effort, it was thought best to bring her into Singapore and have her hull thoroughly examined before proceeding on her voyage, though she was not leaking at all. Three expert native divers from Tanjong Pagar made a thorough examination of her bottom as she lay at the quarantine anchorage of St. John's Island, yesterday afternoon, and found that there was nothing serious the matter with it. Two of these men had been making a similar examination of the Hamburg-American steamer *Scandinia*, earlier in the day, after she had been towed off the mud bank in the harbour, as reported. They found that no damage at all endangering the vessel was sustained in either case. The *Scandinia* has gone, and the *Comet* will probably follow suit in a few days, her Captain and crew refraining in having so easily got out of what threatened to be a very serious difficulty.

## LIFEROAD SNASHED.

The mate and life-boat crew had an exciting experience, in going in search of assistance, which they are not likely soon to forget however. On the morning, after the ship grounded, they put off, in rough weather, for Banks, forty miles away, as the nearest point were assistance was likely to be found. They made a landing on an isolated part of the island, through a tremendous surf which demolished their boat, and, drenched to the skin, had to make their way across uncultivated country to the Dutch settlement at Muntok, where they were able to telegraph to Java, and, thence, their message went on to Singapore, and the *Comet* was sent to their assistance. They were compelled to remain at Muntok till the *Varuna*, having reached the stranded barque had tried in vain to pull her off, went after them, while waiting for the next high tide, as owing to the heavy northeast monsoon no boat from Muntok could be persuaded to put back to the scene of the stranding. However, all's well that ends well, and a number of seamen, of almost as many nationalities as individuals will go back to the United States with much clearer impression of what tropical countries really are like than they would have gained in many years' clear sailing and haunting of commercial ports.

## SPILLING ORDINANCE.

## FIRST OFFENDERS THIRD IN SINGAPORE.

The first person charged in Singapore under the Spitting Ordinance was Mwee Ming Chia, a Teochew, of New Market Road. He was charged before Mr. Colman, third magistrate, yesterday, reports the *Free Press* of 6th inst., with "spitting in public at the Central Police Station at 11.30 p.m. on the 14th."

While Ming Chia was waiting for his case to be called up, a Chinaman in the body of the Court spat noisily. He was put in the dock at his Worship's instructions.

Miee Chia and three others were fined \$1 each for fighting outside a wayang and Ming Chia was then called upon to say why he spat at the Central Police Station.

"I did not know the law. I have just come back from China."

"You are liable to a fine of \$1."

"I ask your Worship to excuse me."

"You will be excused with a fine of \$1."

Accused seemed much relieved.

His Worship remarked that he would like to see dozens and scores of people up for spitting.

Sergeant Brereton:—"We have an order from the Inspector-General against any arrests by natives."

"You have to summon them?"—"Yes."

"Are any summonses being taken out?"—"No, not yet."

"There is a unanimous effort being made all over the civilised world to put down spitting in public and we ought to do our best here."

The man arrested in Court was then called upon.

"What makes you break the law in Court?" inquired his Worship.

"I have just come from China and I don't know the law."

"Well, you must know it is very wrong to make that disgusting noise which disfigures the whole Court."

"Formerly I used to spit in a spittoon."

"Fined \$1."

It was rumoured among the Chinese community yesterday that certain Chinese shops in town are to be closed to day as a protest against the enforcement of the Spitting Ordinance.

Other measures were also spoken about.

## RAISING THE SUNKEN "KALOMO."

## SALVAGE EXPERTS REPAIRING DAMAGE TO HULL.

As proudly erect as she ever stood when plowing the placid waters of the Suez Canal, the Anglo-American liner's chartered steamer *Kalomo*, now rests on the bottom, at Pasir Panjang, parallel to the beach, just before the Isaac Asylum is reached.

It does not seem that she will remain there much longer, as the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board has a considerable force of men, including expert divers, at work stopping up the holes in her hull, and others will soon be fitting cofferdams over her hatches, so that she can be pumped out and taken into drydock for a thorough overhauling. The divers are not only stopping up the holes made by the heavy shot from a British gun, which eventually caused her to sink and thus extinguished the flames which were making havoc with her oil cargo, but are also closing all the outlets from the engine rooms and other apertures which were opened by the officers of the ship in the vain hope of sinking her without resort to more violent methods.

Whoa this is done, and the cofferdams are fitted over the hatches, the work of raising the steamer will not be difficult, as her decks and sides are intact, save for the apertures mentioned. No attempt is being made to touch the cargo, which is to be left on the steamer till she is raised.

The ill-fated vessel may be clearly seen, or as much of her as is above the water-line, from the beach at Pasir Panjang, and at low tide one may walk out from the shore to within easy striking distance, for the bottom is nearly level a great distance out and then descends abruptly to five or six fathoms. At low tide the fo'c'sle and poop decks are above the water-line, but the main deck is constantly submerged to considerable depth. The rust on the funnel shows that her unwonted immersion is not doing the steamer any good, as would naturally be anticipated, but the fate of her cargo must be left to the imagination.

Considering the fact that a large stock of carbon paper to supply several dealers in Manila was on board before the fire broke out, it is safe to surmise that the damage to the cargo by fire and water is quite likely to far exceed that to the ship; though there was considerable structural steel and other comparatively imperishable material on board. It is understood that the whole cargo will be turned over to the underwriters, who will put up for sale whatever portion of it is found to be worth anything. It is known that a large portion of it, though not all, was insured, as all cargo ought to be when borne on oil-carrying steamers.

It is yet too early to say when the *Kalomo* will be afloat again, but the work is being pushed along with reasonable rapidity and parts of cofferdams, weighing from two to three tons, have been prepared for her deck and will soon be in place.—*Strait Times*.

## SIR R. HART AND CHINA.

## A COUNTRY WHICH HAS A GREAT FUTURE BEFORE IT.

"The Chinese ideal was not competition but combination, and a combination which meant 'Live and let live,'" said Sir Robert Hart when speaking as the guest of the London Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Cecil on 15th ult.

A country of 40 million square miles, and a people of 400 millions, added Sir Robert, if they turned their heads in the right direction—and the Chinese were turning their heads in the right direction—certainly had a future before it.

Among his reminiscences Sir Robert said a prominent Chinaman once told him, "You have increased our revenue greatly, but we would willingly tax ourselves to the amount you are bringing us to get you and your people out of the country and be able to live our peaceful lives again."

Looking to the future, he expressed the belief that instead of the great wholesale trade with the rest of the world there would be more of the retail business, which might mean a come-down in terms, but an increase in quantity, and which would be better for the rest of the world.

SARAWAK IN 1908.

Financially the year can hardly be said to have been a good one, says the *Sarawak Gazette* in reviewing the year 1908. Customs duties have fallen away, by some \$100,000, while the badness of trade led Government to grant a rebate to the Opium Farmer, and the Chinese were turning their heads in the right direction—certainly had a future before it.

The various Treasuries had been busy for the last five months with the old heavy ones, this being the third change of coinage within the last ten years. Owing to various causes, it is expected that the Treasury will show a surplus on the year's working.

The *Gazette* consider it most unfair for the Board of Trade to, on the one hand, state that they would be glad to receive information or suggestions from the Guild on this matter of P.P.I. policies, whilst on the other, they decline to allow the Guild to be represented at the Conference. It is hardly necessary to point out that, in such a matter, opinions can best be offered by means of mutual discussion and consideration by representatives of the different interests concerned.

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## MARITIME GAMBLING.

## THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD AND P.P.I. POLICIES.

The following correspondence has transpired between the Board of Trade and the Imperial Merchant Service Guild:

The Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool, November 28th 1908.

Sir, We learn from the press that the President of the Board of Trade has arranged to preside at a conference to be held at the Board of Trade on Tuesday, December 5th, on the subject of P.P.I. insurances on merchant ships.

It is stated that there will be a representative attendance of underwriters and shipowners, but no mention whatever is made of Captains and Officers being given a similar opportunity to express their views.

The Guild has taken a prominent part in the controversy regarding P.P.I. policies on merchant ships. We also addressed ourselves to the Board of Trade in the hope that we might have an opportunity of expressing our views should the matter be considered by a conference or committee appointed by the board.

We are directed to say that the Captains and Officers of merchant ships labour under a distinct grievance in regard to such policies, and we feel that the profession has as much—if not more—right to representation as other sections of the community.

In the case, for instance, of underwriters, it is to them merely a matter of business. But Captains and Officers are in a position where grievous suspicion may most unjustly fall upon them and where their certificates and future professional reputations are at stake.

We hope, therefore, that it is not the intention of the President of the Board of Trade to ignore the claims of the Captains and Officers of the merchant service for representation in this matter of P.P.I. insurance, and we trust that you will lay these views before the President for his kind consideration.

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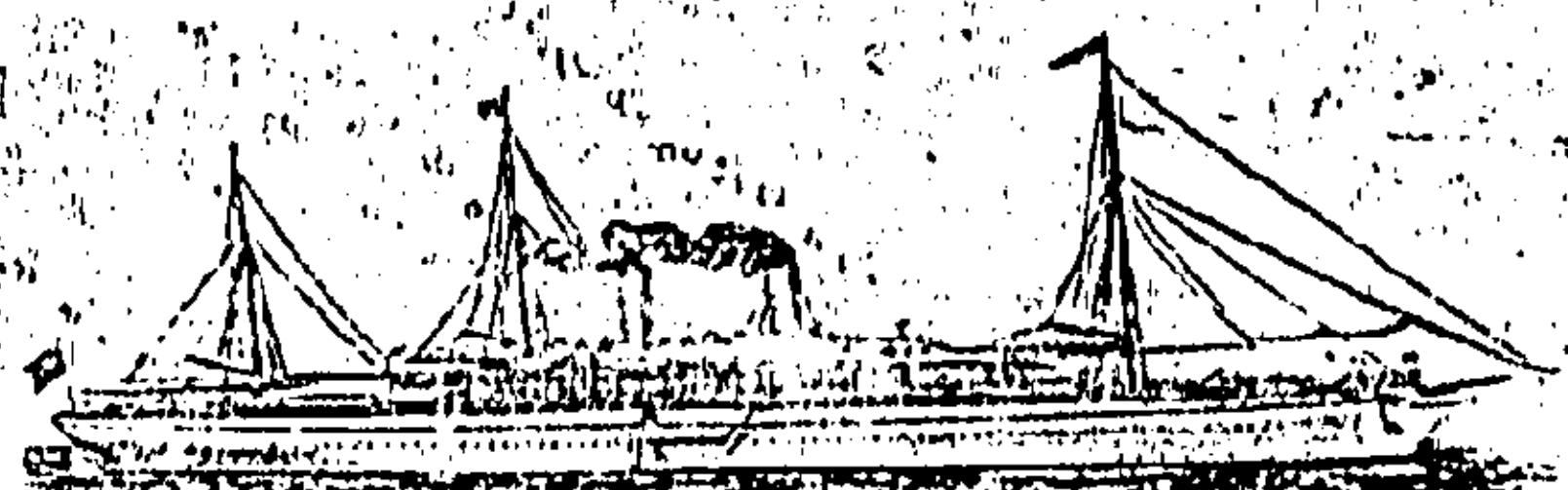
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## Shipping Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line," Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VICTORIA, 11 Days HONGKONG to VICTORIA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS.

R.M.S. Tons LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VICTORIA.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" .....	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th, 1900.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" .....	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE" .....	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" .....	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" .....	6,000	SATURDAY, April 10th	April 30th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" .....	6,000	SATURDAY, May 1st	May 22nd

"EMPEROR" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VICTORIA with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £7.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate, via

Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £4.40. " " £4.24.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPICIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Native Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Black Pier.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## (PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI	LIRNSHING	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., 4 P.M.	
KOBE	AMARA	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	TUNGSHING	SATURDAY, 16th Jan., Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	HANGSANG	SUNDAY, 17th Jan., Daylight.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	KUMSANG	TUESDAY, 19th Jan., Noon.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	NANSANG	THURSDAY, 4th Feb., Noon.	
MOJI			

## FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL—Feb. 2nd and 9th 1900.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 20th January, and 5th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Passengers have superior accommodation in First-class, and are fitted

throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Vungtore Pots, Cheloo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labud, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 14th January, 1900.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO EAST	SAILING DATE
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	CHIRI	15th Jan., 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	SHAOHSING	15th " 4 P.M.	
CEBU & ILOILO	NANCHANG	15th "	
CHEFOO & DALNY	TAMGWI	16th "	
HAIPHONG	HUEH	16th " 10 A.M.	
MANILA	TAMING	20th " 3 P.M.	
JAVA	SHA TUNG	20th " 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	20th "	
CEBU & ILOILO	SUNGKUANG	21st "	
MANILA	TEAN	26th "	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	CHANGSHA	31st "	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS			

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 14th January, 1900.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

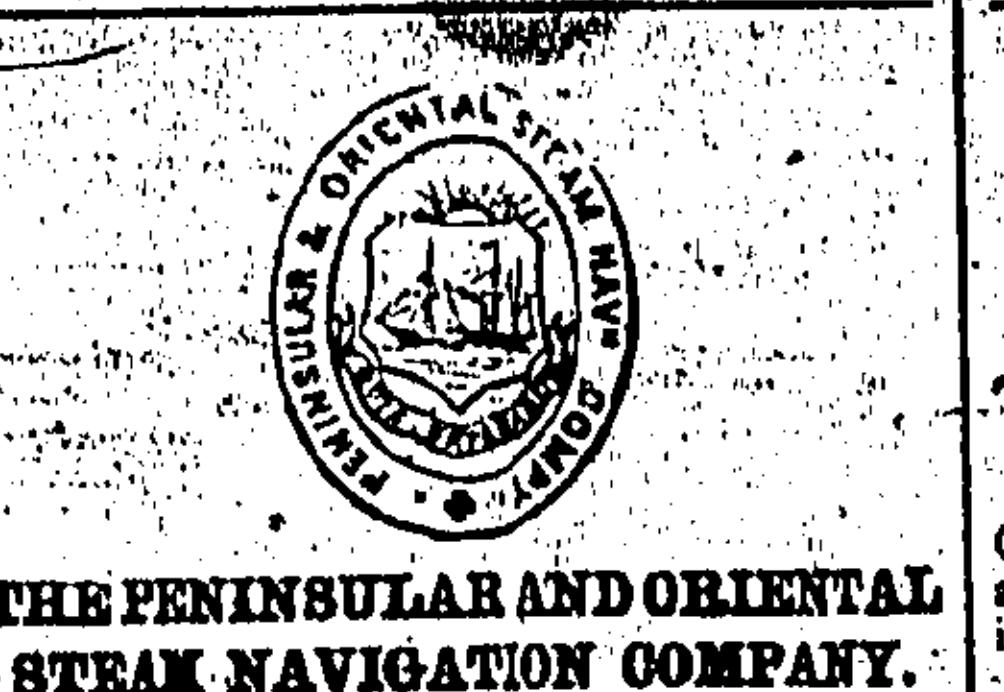
Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAVIRO	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 16th Jan., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond		THURSDAY, 21st Jan., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1900.

## Shipping Steamers.



## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM

FOR STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## THE Steamship

## "DELHI,"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for HOMBAK, &c., on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, at Noon, carrying Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Victoria, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passenger accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail-steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Arcadia, due in London on 6th March, 1900.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWAT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1900.

## THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

## THE Steamship

## "EASTERN,"

Captain McArthur will be despatched above on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1900.

This well-known Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1900.

## CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

## REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA. (CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILI, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.)

Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. OVERLAND cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES POINTS.

## THE Steamship

## "AMIRAL DUPFERRE,"

Captain Martin, will be despatched on or about the 27th inst., for SHANGHAI, JAPAN and SAN-FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1900.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" .... Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG-SAI" .... Capt. H. S. GROVE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Sunday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening (Sunday excepted).

These fine New Steamers have unexcelled accommodation for First-Class Passengers and will throughout be by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey..... \$4.

Meals..... \$1.50 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. 00, LD.

and SHID-ON S.S. 00, LD.

No. 6, Queen's Road West.

RENTAL, 14th January, 1900.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1900.

## Shipping Steamers.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FOR SHANGHAI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "POLYNESIEN,"



## Auctions

## AUCTION SALE

## PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE AND TAPESTRY CURTAINS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 16TH JANUARY, 1909, commencing at 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. at their

SALES ROOMS,

A Fine Collection of

## HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Pure Irish Hand-embroidered Bedspreads, Gent's Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Fine White Quilts, Pure Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Irish Embroidered Pillow Cases, a Varied Assortment of Underskirts, Walking Skirts, Robes, all Linen Double size, Bed Ticks, Sheets, Flannelette Nightdresses, Dressing Gowns, Aprons, Fine Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Tapestry Table Covers, Irish Linen Doyleys, Muslin and Embroidered Cushion Covers, Five o'clock Tea Cloths, Toilet Sets, Tea Cosy, Travelling Rugs, Children's Clothes and Overcoats, Lace Curtains, Tapestry Curtains, &c., &c.;

AND

## A Small Quantity of "Witney" Blankets and Suit Lengths.

The above Goods will be on view from Thursday, 14th January, p.m.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

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## Intimations.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

5.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.

every half hour.

SUNDAY.

8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon	to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS IN WEEK DAYS.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909.

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